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CINCINNATI-J. R. Hawley & Co., 154 Vine street.

LCUISVILLE-C. T. Deering, northwest corner of

As yet no one in a Democratic meeting has been heard of in Indiana who has had the temerity to propose three cheers for Cleveland.

A private letter from Garrett says that Secretary of State Myers did not explain why Mr. Cleveland "is the best friend the old soldier has."

If the Democrats would advertise their dressed by Coxey, they could get an audience now and then.

Now that people in the Seventh district are asking what Mr. Bynum has done for it in all the years he has been in the House he should answer if he can.

The Democratic veterans refuse to be organized this year for party work. They seem to know ween they are hit more readily than William R. Myers.

A few Democratic papers are printing the Sentinel's attack on Governor Matthews. Strange as it may seem, there are several Greene Smith organs in the State.

If the Sentinel had a particle of discrewould not have emphasized the wretched little Democratic meetings of Saturday by puffing them as large and enthusiastic assemblies

The White House has a coat of fresh paint, and a few faithful mugwumps are trying to make a similar application to the occupant, but the stuff won't stick and spots will show through.

Senator Voorhees did not tell his Terre Haute audience why he did not "rip Hoke Smith's pension policy up the back," as he promised last November, instead of approving it by his silence.

The Republican demonstration to-night, if the weather should be propitious, in honor of Governor McKinley, promises to be one of the largest and most enthusiastic ever seen in Indianapolis. It is a Republican

The official returns of the Maine election show that 1,590 more votes were cast for the Republican candidate for Governor this year than in the presidential year of 1892. It is estimated that not less than six thousand Democrats quietly voted the Republican ticket in Maine.

The Democratic veteran who told his comrades in that secret courthouse meeting, Friday night, that the old soldier had been deceived and betrayed by the Democratic party has no copyright on the information. Mr. Myers has the same access to the truth, but, unhappily, has less affinity for it.

The Mount Vernon Democrat notes the fact that only 125 people attended the Democratic meeting in Owensville, addressed by Major Menzies, half of whom were Republicans and Populists. And yet it says that Owensville is a town of 1,200, located in the midst of a thickly-settled farming country. Well, it is so everywhere. It is a Repub-

Those Democratic statesmen who are trying to make dissatisfied members of their party believe that the new tariff law really a protection measure are not well pleased with Frank Hurd, the rabid freetrader of Ohio, for indorsing the law as long step in the direction of "reforming" away all duties. Unless the leading Democrats get together, that part of the rank and file which does not flee to the Republicans for safety is likely to take to the

The Springfield Republican, speaking of the report that a large tin-plate factory is to be established at Anderson, Ind., says "tariff-reform tin plate is evidently going to get ahead of the McKinley variety." The Republican makes no mention of the fact that the tin-plate factory established under the McKinley law has been forced to reduce the wages of its employes 20 per cent. under the "reform" law. If tin plate factories exist in this country now a Welsh wage schedule must rule.

It is because the Sentinel has resolved not to tell the truth this year that it utters and repeats the lie that the Journal market reporter is not permitted to state the facts about sugar. As a matter of fact, the condition of the sugar market is given in both issues to which the Sentinel refers. The wholesale price is practically a quarter of a cent lower because the trust has refined beyond present demand. Nevertheless, the retailer, on Friday, by the trust's indirect dictation, was selling sixteen pounds for a dollar against twenty-two pounds the first week of June.

A good deal has been said from time to time by school superintendents and other educators about the desirability of having nonpolitical school boards. They argue that the usefulness of the schools as im-

paired when party politics influences the action of the boards. This may be true to a certain degree, but the thought has occurred to a good many Indianapolis citizens recently that if the members of the local board had been elected on a distinct party basis and on the understanding that not only they but their party were responsible to the public such a scandal as the purchase of the Ricketts property would not have been heard of. The party yoke acts as a wholesome check to corrupt proceedings when it is known that the party must bear the blame. In the present board strict party lines were not drawn in the election of several members, both Democratic and Republican, and they feel themselves superior to partisan obligations. Hereafter those lines will probably be sharply drawn, and the party as well as the individual will be made to pay the penalty for such proceedings as the one in

#### STILL A DEMAGOGUE.

Dethroned for incapacity by his associates on the finance committee and distrusted by his party in the Senate after his display of cowardice in failing to keep his promise to assail the President, Senator Voorhees, the Falstaff of the Democratic party, returns to his constituents to hurl epithets at the "baron robbers of protection" and to make a plea for the measure which President Cleveland denounced as a piece of "party perfidy." To the innuendoes and charges of the leading Democratic paper in the State that he has been the tool of the Whisky Ring he lets his silence in regard thereto be entered as a plea of guilty. When Mr. Voorhees's Democratic associates on the finance committee took from him all power they put upon him a humillation which was never before put upon the chairman of such a committee. They had to do it because Mr. Voorhees is not only without knowledge of tariff matters, but has not the capacity to obtain information. Senator Harris assumed the position of tariff leader, which belonged to Mr Voorhees by virtue of his chairmanship, and the Indiana Senator, a past master in bombast and invective, was relegated to the rear rank and to slience. Jones, of Arkansas, and Vest, of Missouri, occupied the places they did because Mr. Voorhees's party practically pronounced him unfit for such responsibilities. During the past year he has made prediction after prediction regarding tariff legislation, which, in the light of subsequent events, became grotesque buffoonery. People went to hear him in Terre Haute just as they would go to listen to Coxey. One point will prove the absurdity and the mischievous purport of his whole speech. It is as follows:

If there are federations of labor for the purpose of securing honest pay and fair treatment, so there are also federations of wealth for the purpose of fixing and con-trolling the wages of labor, and of governing the legislation of the country besides hat the American laborer most needs is not the abomination of tariff protection, the bloody reign of McKinleyism, but a strong and carefully prepared enactment in the body of our laws giving legal security in the courts, and before boards of arbitration, to honorable, law-abiding labor of all kinds in its dealings with selfish, grasping and intolerant capital.

The foregoing is the same mischievous demagogism that the Senator has always displayed-mischievous because it is designed to create distrust between the two wings of the army of production-labor and capital. Such an attack upon employers now comes with bad grace from a man who has been denounced in nearly every leading Democratic newspaper in the country as the tool of the odious combination of capital known as the Whisky Trust.

Intelligent workingmen know that the

combination of trades to keep up the price of labor competing with foreign production is futile. In Great Britain the wages of labor in all competitive production is but a fraction over half as much as in this country. The cost of transportation across he ocean is less than the cost of a hundred miles of railroad carriage. This being the case, the manufacturer will have the market who produces at the lowest cost. Labor being the chief constituent in production, every candid mind, by intuition, knows that the manufacturer who gets the same results for 60 cents which another gets for 100 cents will have the market. The tariff reductions for which Mr. Voorhees has voted have deprived the American competitor of over half of the protection he had under the McKinley law on such articles as glass, pottery, finished iron products, carriages, machinery, lumber, etc. Either the wages paid under the McKinley law must be reduced so that the cost of production here shall not exceed the cost of production abroad with the duties added, or the American factories must close. Mr. Voorhees's imagination cannot comprehend such an axiom, but the practical man does, and because he does the glass makers have accepted a reduction of 221/2 per cent. of their McKinley wages. The advice of the champion of the Whisky Trust, if accepted, would fill the land with strikes and distress. Sensible people will distrust the advice of a man whom his associates in the Senate have humiliated because of his in-

#### capacity and his hopeless ignorance. BROOKSHIRE'S MISSTATEMENTS.

Elisha Voorhees Brookshire, of the Eighth district, seems to cling to the opinion that falsehood is more effective than truth in the speeches he is making to his constituents. It has been in the past; but in the past his falsehoods were largely in regard to the future. Two years have elapsed, and now his constituents have learned, as he will know when the votes shall be counted, that his statements and pledges of two years ago are falsehoods which have brought industrial disaster to the country. But Mr. Brookshire should know by this time that there are falsehoods which men of ordinary intelligence know are such. Such a falsehood is his statement that the Harrison administration found \$104,000,000 in the treasury and left a deficit of \$30,000,000. To make such a statement to an intelligent audience is well-nigh idiotic. All intelligent men know that the Harrison administration paid off \$250,074,000 of the public debt, reducing the annual interest charge \$11,684,460. The public debt statement issued March 1, 1893, three days before Mr. Cleveland came into office, shows that the gold reserve of \$100,000,000 was intact and that the net cash balance in the treasury was \$24,128,087.88. These are

facts which every man of ordinary intelli-

gence can ascertain, so that lying about them is not only senseless but is an insult to the intelligence of the average citizen.

In the course of this same Crawfordsville speech, Mr. Brookshire says that 47-cent wheat is due to the fact that nations purchasing wheat have retaliated by refusing to buy American breadstuffs. Does not Mr. Brookshire know that this is dreadfully stupid misrepresentation, or does he count upon the ignorance of Eighth-district voters to an extent that they do not know, by reading market reports, that the prices of wheat in Chicago and New York have been so high a part of the season as to check exportation and that the price in Liverpool to-day is the Chicago price with the bare cost of transportation added? During the Harrison administration, Mr. Brookshire should know, a reciprocal treaty was made with Spain by which the duties on flour sold in Cuba were reduced from \$4.84 a barrel to \$1, while other countries paid the higher duty, and that under this treaty a market was made for nearly a million barrels of flour where there was none before. Does he not know that similar arrangements were made with Brazil and Germany, and that more wheat and farm products were exported in 1891 and 1892 than during any period in our commercial history? If Mr. Brookshire does not know these facts, he is too ignorant to represent a district in Congress. If he knows them and misrepresents them, he is too dishonest to be intrusted with the interests of a constituency. The best quality of lying will not save Mr. Brookshire this year, but the stupid falsehoods which constituted the greater part of his Crawfordsville speech will increase the plurality of Mr. Faris. It is no time to fool with a disgusted constituency.

### AN OMINOUS FAILURE.

The Sentinel has made a big splurge about the attendance on the Democratic meetings Saturday, which had been announced as Democratic day. Nobody will be deceived by it. In no place where a meeting was held, except in Terre Haute, where Senator Voorhees was the attraction, was there anything like a fair attendance. In this city not enough of the faithful could be rallied to fill a quarter of Masonic Hall-so few that the speakers announced they would not make an appearance. Reliable reports from every quarter are to the same effect. Private letters sustain such reports. Well-advertised speakers had but tens of hearers where they have usually had hundreds. Men who have been Democrats did not come out to hear the excuses and explanations of leaders who, two years ago, promised everything from higher wheat to higher wages and cheaper store goods. This is significant, because it indicates disgust. They have been fooled and they know it, and evidently they do not care to be fooled again. Personal effort may get the most of them to the polls. but, so far as meetings thus far are concerned, the Indiana Democrats have taken to the woods, as did the Democrats in Maine and Vermont on election day. Democratic day was a dismal failure all along the line-a failure such as the leaders have never before experienced. In every town where the leaders held a meeting Saturday the people know that it was a failure, and the false reports of the Sentinel of great and enthusiastic meetings will simply intensify the distrust and disgust. It is not a Democratic year.

The Republican ticket for the Legislature nominated Saturday is made up of men who are prosperous in their respective vocations and who enjoy the respect of those who know them best. It is essentially a business man's ticket, and it is made up of men who represent the purpose of the Republican party. It is a ticket, moreover, made by a convention which had but one object in view, and that was to select men who would receive the entire support of the Republican party, because each candidate is a good citizen and an intelligent man.

Residents of the South Side may be disappointed in having the appropriation for Garfield Park cut from \$10,000 to \$7,000, but even thousand is a much larger sum than was ever expended on any other park in this city in one year, and a great deal can be done with it in the way of making improvements. The money should only be used to pay for work of a permanent character, such as the building of roadways bridges, etc. If a lake is to be a feature of the park let that be undertaken. The place has many natural advantages and it can be made an attractive spot with a smaller outlay than would be needed in most other places near the city. The improvements may be undertaken without regard to the present lack of street-car facilttles. When the place is made such a pleasant resort that people in the vicinity will visit it, even at some inconvenience to themselves, the street-car company will extend its lines to the park gates. It is a matter that will settle itself like any other problem of demand and supply. It is not unlikely that at present the car company discriminates in favor of its own park, but it will cease to do so when it can increase its business by a different course. There is an opportunity now for the South Side to establish an outing place that will exceed in attractiveness any other in or near the city, and measures should be taken to see that the appropriation is wisely expended.

It is, no doubt, a dreadful disappointment to a woman engaged to a wealthy man to have him die before the ceremony is performed which makes at least a part of his wealth hers, but Providence has heretofore been responsible for such misfortunes and there is no recourse against Providence in the civil courts. The Massichusetts woman who has undertaken to have the courts decide whether the estate of such an inconsiderate man is not answerable to the doubly bereaved fiancee, has opened a field of litigation which may result in relieving Providence of blame and in bringing comfort to the sorrowing

Since the W. C. T. U. has taken the rouble to explain that the State Board of Agriculture was not given a complimentary dinner by that organization, but ordered and paid for its meal, would it be improper to inquire if the board was so far beguiled by the presence of the sinful exhibit in the building as to forget itself and order

A motorman of an electric street car at Newark, N. J., has been convicted of manslaughter for having, through negligence, caused the death of a child. It is seldom that motormen and engineers whose carelessness causes disaster are held to personal accountaidlity for their acts, but an application of justice with infliction of pun-

ishment is likely to prove a salutary warning to others of the fraternity who are neglectful of public safety.

The peaceful, unexciting conditions of existence in Philadelphia are conducive to long life in newspapers as well as people. The North American, of that city, celebrated its 110th birthday on Friday with a vigor and enthusiasm that give promise of lasting through another hundred years.

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

A Changed Man. "Smithhorn is not the man he was since his wife got her divorce." "Guess you are right. He is Smithhorn

now, whereas he used to be only Mrs. Smithhorn's husband." An Artist.

"Yes, my daughter married an artist," said the old lady. "You don't say? Have you any of his work in the house?"

"Lands, no. He's got a shop of his own. Tonsorial artist, you know."

Shattered Hopes.

"I am afraid this leg will have to come off," said the doctor. "Ef that's the case," said Oklahoma Rube, "you jist might as well kill me off and be done with it. They ain't no use fer a man to go on livin' merely fer the fun of dyin' some time with only one boot on.'

A Correction. From the Blood Station Vindicator: "In our report of the remarks made by Colonel Gore to Judge Fireeter, by some inadvertence the printer used only a couple of twoem dashes. We wish to state that there should have been at least a dozen. The Colonel is not a man to mince his words, and it is due to his reputation as a fearless denunciator and a Kentucky gentleman that this correction be made."

#### THE INDIANA PRESS.

To the Star Press: The best way to tell the effect of Democracy on sugar is to buy a dollar's worth at the grocery store. No further evidence is necessary.-Greencastle Banner-Times. On the 10th of next November there will be a transit of Mercury, but it will be invisible to the Democrats, who will be stone

have resulted a few days earlier.-Muncie Two and a quarter millions for taxation taken from the railroads and put on the common people. This is the record made up last week by the Democratic State Board of Tax Commissioners.-Rochester

blind, owing to a total eclipse which will

Congressman Bynum is trying to make the people believe down in his district that sugar will be no higher with a 40 per cent. tariff when nine tenths of the sugar is imported. He will have a hard time of it. -Hammond Tribune.

The audiences which greet Mr. Overstreet at his appointments are intelligent and attentive. He has gained the ear of a class of voters which will insure his election. Half of his audience does not leave the hall during his address as did half of Cooper's hearers at the much-talked-of meeting at Columbus.—Martinsville Leader. Instead of "opening the markets of the world" to American manufacturers the Democratic policy has opened the American market to foreign manufacturers, and every importation of foreign goods dis-laces the same amount of American goods

and the labor required in their manufacture.-Muncie Times. It will be noted that in all the announcements of the resumption of manufacturing establishments over which Democratic newspapers now crow so lustily not one them mentions the reduction in wages the operatives. In nearly every instance wages have been reduced from 15 to 30 per cent., but this fact is carefully suppressed.

-Crawfordsville Journal When Elisha Voorhees Brookshire was in Attica Saturday looking after his fences he ran across a number of his old Democratic supporters who refused to extend the hand of friendship or even speak to him. 'Lige is not near so confident of election as he was before he left Washington. He has found out that his lieutenants have only reported to him the bright side, which now appears to him the smallest, of the congressional campaign.-Covington Repub-

# ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

George Gould's expenses this season in connection with the yachts Vigilant and Atalanta have been nearly \$400,000. Swallows fly low before a rain because the insects they pursue are then nearer the ground to escape the moisture of the upper

Madame Calve, who made such a hit in opera in America last season, is afflicted with a cancer, and it is said the malady has made rapid headway during the last few

A Russian investigator sends to makers of flying machines information which he gained by observing the ordinary house fly. This insect, he says, beats its wings thirty times per second and travels forty

President Casimir-Perier has a strongly developed jaw, a look of determination and something of the aggressive appeararce of a bull dog. A clever caricaturist took advantage of the resemblance in appearance and name to portray him as Casimir-Terrier." and the caricature has "caught on." Far from lowering him in the public esteem, however, it has greatly increased his prestige as the uncompromising watchdeg of the republic.

Hon. George F. Edmunds, ex-Senator from Vermont, has been elected one of the vice presidents of the Immigration Restriction League, and has accepted the office. The league will continue its active work in attempting to bring about some legislation upon the subject by keeping the Senators and Representatives from New England constantly supplied with the latest documents, facts and arguments. Upward of five hundred members have already joined

An original plan for collecting money to aid a hospital has been tried in Portsmouth England. The mayoress of the borough divided the city into districts, and stationed her assistants at the street corners to take up a collection. Each lady wore the uniform of a trained nurse, with the usual cap, apron, chatelaine and red cross. Tents elaborately decorated with erected at the corners of the principal streets and the women worked for the cause from 9 a. m. till the same hour in the evening.

Evidence of the fraudulent character of Herr Dowe's alleged bullet-proof cuirass continues to accumulate. The Hannoverische Courier, of Hanover, says that the uselessnes of the armor was immediately proved as soon as it was given a trial at the military school of Spandau. When the invention was placed against a solld surface the projectiles pierced it without exception and at almost any distance. It claims that at the exhibition given in Berin special cartridges were used with a light charge of powder.

Max Lebaudy, the prodigal young sugar millionaire of France, is amusing himself now with the eccentric forms of diversion that frequently precede parests. He took his fine steam yacht to Rouen recently and delighted the townspeople by ferrying them across the river until the local ferry company grew alarmed and had the police stop the free ferriage. Then he gave and finally announced that he would seen begin a career as an amateur bull fighter. He has already imported bulls from Spain for the occasion

We can give the whole world points on how a city should be kept: We can tell you how a thoroughfare should be put down and swept; We can offer architecture which your senses will enthrall.

But we cannot, oh, we cannot, play bare--Washington Star.

The n elercholy days have come, When men for office seek. And jimerow statesmen mount the stump And speak, and speak, and speak. -Kansas City Journal.

Innocent Childhood.

Conscience doesn't get its growth for Af-

teen years. Previous to that age children do bad things and sleep all night as if they

JAPAN'S THIRD TRIAL

TWICE BEFORE SHE STARTED OUT TO SUBJUGATE THE DRAGON.

The Mikado's Empire Has Acquired the Arts of Civilization from Corea by Force of Arms.

Honda Dainaiki, in New York Herald. Away back in the twelfth and thirteenth dynasties the Empress Jingo, the good wife of the Emperor Chuai, was a famous woman in Japan. She was good and brave, and often went about among her subjects and did the honors of the empire, which the Emperor could not attend to on ac-

count of being a confirmed invalid. The Emperor Chuai lacked health and strength to subjugate the southern provinces of Japan that were in almost constant rebellion against the crown, and caused the government much serious trouble as no sooner would an expedition return from subjugating the rebellious southerners than they would rise again, and it came to the Emperor's knowledge that they were backed up in these insurrections by China

In Japan there then existed two armed classes over which there was practically little or no control, and clan broils and single quarrels ending in bloodshed and death were almost of daily occurence, even in the best governed cities. This was true of Yeddo and Kioto. It was much like the Edinburgh of olden time.

Now, as the Emperor planned for subjugating the rebellious southerners and bringing his own subjects throughout the land to a state of peace and good government by the employment of the Samurai classes he suddenly sickened and died, leaving the Empress Jingo the care of his people and the possessor of his famous sword, made by the most celebrated swordmaker in all Japan, and worth many thousands of dollars. "The girded sword is the living soul of the Samurai." This had long been the motto of the Samuria classes, and the Empress Jingo determined to adopt it as her own, and she girded on the sword of her husband, and with the counsel and advice of the prime minister Takemonchi, (who is said to have lived longer than any other human being), immediately set about making preparations for an expedition to subdue Cores Now, Takemonchi was much revered throughout the empire, and his age was a subject of marvel. Even the oldest inhabitant of the Island Kingdom remembered the prime minister as having always worn the silvery locks and snowy hair of great age, while possessing the keen eye and sprightly step of youthful manhood, and many were the tales told of the charms used by him to prolong life, the one generally accepted being that a colony of good foxes, who had the interest of the kingdom at heart, sent every fifty years the liver taken from a living fox to Takemonchi which he ate raw and which insured him fifty years more of useful existence. JINGO'S EXPEDITION

So much was this good old man respected throughout the land that almost royal horors were accorded him everywhere, and when it was known that he was to be the adviser and companion of the beautiful Empress on her expedition to Corea, not only the Samurai, but the loyal Japanese able to carry arms, of every class and occupation, rallied around the banner of the "Rising Sun," and thus in 201 A. D., the Empress Jingo found herself at the head of a great army and navy of finest war junks setting out on an expedition to subdue the Coreans, all the disatisfied southerners forgetting their own differences and uniting under the honored standard for the general good of the country.

The Empress Jingo was a tall and strik-ingly beautiful woman, and had caused to be manufactured for herself a magnificent armor to wear so as to be proof against both sword and lance, and the picture of her arrayed in this armor standing on the deck of her flagship, the largest and finest junk of the fleet, is frequently seen in all parts of Japan. Seated at her feet, and pointing toward the shores of Corea, which

the fleet is rapidly approaching, may be seen the aged prime minister. Now, this expedition met with resistance so determined and stubborn that it was three years before Corea was subdued and became a subject of Japan.

The Coreans were obliged to pay heavy tribute annually, besides contributing to the welfare of Japan, by imparting to their conquerors the secrets they alone possessed, of manufacturing porcelain, of growing and preparing tea, and of raising the silkworm, spinning and weaving silk and last, but not least, the literature o the Coreans, as this country was then much more advanced than Japan. The Empress Jingo and Takemonchi, the

prime minister, seeing the benefits of all this knowledge possessed by the Coreans, took back with them artisans in every branch, and thus began the introduction of many of the arts and industries now known to the Japanese government, while the learned men brought over imparted to the scholars of Japan the literature of Corea, together with accounts of the wonderful things existing in the home kingdom, which, briefly stated, are as follows:

First, a hot mineral spring near Kin Shantoa, the healing properties of which are believed by the people to be miraculous. No matter what disease may afflict the patient, a dip in the water proves effica-

The second wonder is two springs, situ ated at a considerable distance from each other; in fact, they have the breadth of the entire peninsula between them. They have two peculiarities-when one is full the other is always empty; and, notwithstanding the fact that the by a subterranean passage, one is bitter and the other is pure and sweet

The third wonder is a cold wave cave-a cavern from which a wintry wind perpetually blows. The force of the wind from the cave is such that a strong man cannot stand before in A forest that cannot be eradicated is the fourth wonder. No matter what injury is ne to the roots of the trees, which are

large pines, they will sprout up again di-

rectely, like the phoenix from her ashes. COREA'S FLOATING ROCK. The fifth is the most wonderful of all It is the famous "floating stone." It stands or seems to stand, in front of the palace erected in its honor. It is an irregular cube of great bulk. It appears to be resting on the ground, free from support on all sides, but, strange to say, two men at opposite ends of the rope may pass it under the stone without encountering any

obstacle whatever. The sixth wonder is the "hot stone." which, from remote ages, has lain, glowing with heat, on the top of a high hill. The seventh and last Corean wonder is drop from the sweat of Buddha. For thirty paces around the temple in which it is enshrined not a blade of grass will grow. There are no trees or flowers inside the sacred square. Even the animals decline

to profane a spot so holy.

Corea continued until 641 A. D. to pay tribute, and Japan was obliged to send her officers and troops to that country to main-tain her rights; but as Japan learned the Corean arts and improved Corea went backward, and it was found that the revenues from that country did not equal the expense of maintaining the Japanese power there. and the sending of troops to Corea was

Now, about 250 years ago there arose great general, who might be called the Napoleon of Japan. His name was Talko Hideyoshi, and he became so great that he was next to the Emperor in all things. But this did not satisfy him. His ambition was to be still greater, and while he was too loyal to his own country to attempt to overthrow the crown, his ambition led him to desire to be called the "King of Corea and China," and conquering Corea the second time. Some historians claim that this Japan, but nearly all of them agree that it was to gratify the personal ambition of Taiko Hideyoshi. This expedition was under the command of two great warriors, Kato and Konishi, who subdued Corea and caused the Corean King to send a message to the Napoleon of Japan, Taiko Hideyoshl to come over and take the crown of Corea, but, unfortunately, he died at this time, which is the only thing that prevented him from being the King of Corea and Emperor of China, as he would, undoubtedly, have followed the subjugation of Corea by the conquest of China. As it was, all of his officers and generals received large sums of money out of the Corean tribute, and many of them became Daimyos, and their descendants are still high in rank in the Empire of Japan.

ACQUIRED FROM COREA. It is thus that Japan acquired all the advancement of Corea which she now has, while Corea has been steadily going backward. Not only has she taken the best ideas, improvements and inventions from Corea, but also from the western world.

until she now has railways, telegraphs, postal and custom systems and educational systems that will compare favorably with any country in the world. Her people are rapidly becoming Americanized in every-thing, even to dress. Her navy is a large and powerful one, much the strongest in the far East, and her army is composed of men who fight not for money, but for

Now Japan, for the third time, goes to Corea for conquest, and, instead of being opposed by the King and the natives, she is welcomed as the deliverer, for she will enable them to throw off the Chinese yoke. It is to Japan that Corea looks for the advancements and improvements that Japan possesses, and it will not be long be-fore there will be almost as many Coreans fighting under the banner of the "Rising Sun" as there are Japanese, and when there is no longer a Chinaman on the Corean peninsula the fleet will cross over and land enough Japanese soldiers-whom nothing can stop-to fight their way to Pekin, where they will plant the banner of Japan in the place of the "Yellow Dragon"

China has never been able to cope with Japan in anything. She is not her equal in any particular, and, while she is able to put into the field countless thousands of undisciplined, poorly clad, haif-starved coolies, the very small army of Japan can go through the country, from the coast to the great wall, and Great Britain's pro-tecting arm is the only thing that will save the blocked treaty ports from being bom-barded, and even she, aided by Germany, cannot check the advance of the Japanese armies, as the interests of America, France and Russia are so great in the Japanese and Chinese waters that they must see justice done, and the civilized world claims that justice can only be done by the con-quest of Corea and the subjugation of China.

Japan's policy has ever been an open one, while that of China has been one of deceit and intrigue. Japan favors advancement and improvement, while China does everything in her power to keep them back. To those who know the material of which the two acries is composed there is no question as to the final result.

### THE ARMY'S NEW RIFLE.

Destructive Powers of the Wenpon Now in the Hands of the Regulars.

New York Times. It was a graceful compliment to select the Second and Fourth Infantry as the recipients of the first installment or the magazine small arms now being issued. since their commanding officers, Col. J. C. Bates and Col. R. H. Hall, were members of the board that conducted the trials which resulted in choosing the Krag-Jorgesen rifle for our service. But these regiments will require little more than regiments will require little more than haif the guns which at a present date were ready, and the Seventh, Seventeenth and Fifteenth Infantry will soon have their turn. New knife-shaped bayonets, with handles of steel and wood, and metallic

cabbards, and new darkblue woven cartridge beits, holding each one hundred rounds, are issued with the guns. How will these new rifles succeed? There have already been some condisms upon them. Fault has been found with the position of the magazine as being exposed to injury, and, again, with the quick heating of the barrel, and, above all, with the sights, which are said to make shooting not as accurate as it ought to be. But the ordnance experts who make so long a study of the rifle insist that the position of the magazine is all right, that the sights are fitted for active campaigning and that other criticisms are really upon magazine There is no question whatever of the

enormous increase in destructive power given by the new rifle over the old. has an initial velocity of 2,000 feet, against only 1,300 for the old gun, which means a prodigious superiority in range, penetration and flatness of trajectory. This last quality especially adds to its deadliness, as its bullet will strike an advancing enemy when those of the present arms would not take effect at all. At thirty yards its bullet has penetrated two and a half feet into oak, and if it is fatal even at two miles. Again, as it uses smokeless powdernow of the Witteren brand, with American powder soon to follow—there is little residue after firing and no fouling of the bore. There is little recoil, too, little noise, and instead of a dense smoke only a light vapor, quickly dissipating, and so giving a clear aim. The Springfield forty-five-caliber rifle takes seventy grains of powder and a 405-grain bullet, making 475 grains in all while the new .30 rifle takes thirty-seven of powder and a 220-grain bullet, covered with nickel steel, or 257 in all. Acc ly, the soldier can carry 110 rounds of the new cartridges as easily as sixty of the old, and both this additional immediate supply of ammunition and the rapidity gained by the magazine, with its five cartridges, are of vast importance. As is well known, the rifle can also be used as a single-loader. It will be interesting to watch the results achieved by this new outfit in the hands of the troops now beginning to receive it Our ordnance officers have improved it and

READY TO COLONIZE. Altrurians Buy Large Tracts of Land

adapted it to our service; and one point

that must not be forgotten is the moral

advantage gained when troops know that their arms are no longer obsolete but can

be fairly pitted against those of any enemy

in California. San Francisco Chronicle. For some time past representatives of the Altrurian Society in this State have been viewing lands fa various parts of the State for the purpose of choosing a suitable site for the location of an Utopian colony. It has come to light that at a recent secret meeting of the Grand State Council, held at Berkeley, decisive steps were taken and.

if the present plans are carried out, a colony will soon be catablished. The committee on lands have been authorized to purchase two parcels, one for a city and the other for lumbering purposes, both in Sonoma county, near Santa Rosa The model co-operative city will be located six miles northeast of Santa Rosa, on a tract containing several hundred acres of rich garden land, with abundant water and a natural reservoir which, with little labor, will afford sufficient water power for all municipal and manufacturing purposes.

The lumber tract is ten miles southwest of Santa Rosa. It is heavily timbered, and large sawmill, with a capacity of 10,000 feet per day, is now on it, ready for the society to work. Along the stream from which the water to be used for lumbering purposes is drawn are many little valleys which will be the sites of the woodmen's homes in the summer Arrangements will be made as soon as

possible to commence the co-operative life, as about all that has been in the way was the lack of a site. It was also decided at the meeting that the Grand Council pass upon applicants over sixty years of age. Provisions have been made for publishing an Altrurian paper, a printing press and plant having already been purchased. Rev Edward B. Payne was unanimously elected editor. He proposes to give his whole life to the cause of Altruria, and will therefore eventually resign from the pastorate of the Unitarian Church at Berkeley to devote his time solely to Altrurlanism. There are now about 500 Altrurians ready to move at once to the colony, and as soon as arrangements can be made to accommodate others they will be received.

A Lesson in Patience.

New York Commercial Advertiser. Mrs. Bella Cooke, the Englishwoman who has been patiently and uncomplainingly lyyears in a little room on Second avenue, near Twenty-eighth street, does not beleve in suicide. Recently she remarked that although she was seventy-three years old suffered much pain, and had not moved from her bed in nearly two score years she would not quit the world if she could do so by merely moving her finger. This sweet-faced, suffering woman lies in bed planning how to help the poor around her. Her rich friends have amply provided for her, and it is her pleasure to aid and encourage others whenever she hears they are in distress. Some members of the four hundred visit this cheerful but suffering woman and endeavor to make her remaining days as comfortable as possible.

Not Surprising.

Philadelphia Press. It is not very surprising that the South-ern editors and officials should be indignant because some English committees propose to investigate the lynching of colored pecple. It is a matter that needs investigat ing without doubt, but it is exceedingly ungrateful in the English to undertake it. The Southern people have been doing their best for many years to tear down protection and open the markets of this country free to English manufactures, and England shows a pretty poor appreciation of that service when it sends committees over here to interfere with one of the established pas-times of the South. It would be enough

to make anybody mad. A Disgrace to His State.

Boston Herald (Dem.) We do not believe Senator Brice for another term in the Senate is possible. Aside from the tariff question, he is not a fit man to be there. He owes his seat to his money solely, and he has exhibited none of the ability that the position calls for while in it. The Demourats who respect the reputation of the State should give their influence to a Republican of ability and purity of character rather than allow Brice to repiesent them again. There are few more impressive contrasts than the one presented Ohio when Calvin S. Brice sits with John Sherman as a Senator from the State